APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

A.1 ACRONYMS

Note:
Multiple acronyms are sometimes shown for the same term where the different acronyms are used in the document. For example, the text of the document consistently uses "Mbits/s" for "Megabits per second", but the acronym "Mbps" is used in the titles of some standards.

AAC	Advance Audio Coding
AAL	ATM Adaptation Layer
ABBET	A Broad Based Environment for Test
ABOR	Abort
ACC	Architecture Coordination Council
ACP	Allied Communication Publication
ACR-NEMA	American College of Radiology - National Electrical Manufacturers Association
ACTD	Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration
ADE	Application Development Environment
AES	Application Environment Specification
AES3	Audio Engineering Society 3
AF	ATM Forum
AFMSS	Air Force Mission Support System
AFP	Adapter Function and Parametric Data Interface
AH	Authentication Header
AITI	Automated Interchange of Technical Information
ALE	Automated Link Establishment
ALSP	Aggregate Level Simulation Protocol
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOR	Area of Responsibility
API	Application Program Interface
AR	Airborne Reconnaissance
ARI	ATS Research and Development Integrated Product Team
ARITA	Airborne Reconnaissance Information Technical Architecture
ARL	Airborne Reconnaissance Low
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ARTAWG	Airborne Reconnaissance Technical Architecture Working Group
ASAS	All-Source Analysis System
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASD C3I	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence
ATA	Army Technical Architecture
ATARS	Advanced Tactical Air Reconnaissance System
ATD	Advanced Technology Demonstration
ATE	Automated Test Equipment
ATIS	Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions
ATLAS	Abbreviated Test Language for All Systems
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
ATPG	Automatic Test Program Generator
ATS	Automatic Test Systems
ATV	Advanced Television Systems
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AV	Air Vehicle

AVI	Audio-Video Interleaved
AWE	Avionics/Weapons/Electronics
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
BER	Bit Error Rate
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BIPM	Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
bits/s	Bits per second
BMDO	Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
BOOTP	Bootstrap Protocol
bps	Bits Per Second
BRI	Basic Rate Interface
BUFR	Binary Universal Format for Representation
C/S/A	CINCs/Services/Agencies
C2	Command and Control
C2CDM	Command and Control Core Data Model
C3I	Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
CAC	Computer Asset Controller
CADRG	Compressed Arc Digitized Raster Graphics
CAE	Common Application Environment
CALS	Continuous Acquisition and Life Cycle Support
CARS	Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System
CASE	Computer Automated Software Engineering
CBC	Cipher Block Chaining
CBR	Constant Bit Rate
CBS	Commission for Basic Systems
CBW	Chemical and Biological Weapons
CC	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation
CCB	Change Control Board
CCITT	International Telegraph & Telephone Consultative Committee (now ITU)
CDE	Common Desktop Environment
CDENext	Next Version of CDE
CDL	Common Data Link
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CD-ROM	Compact Disk-Read Only Memory
CFCSE	Center For Computer Systems Engineering
CFS	Center for Standards
CG	Commanding General
CGI	Computer Graphics Interface
CGM	Computer Graphics Metafile
CI	Critical Interface
CIB	Controlled Image Base
CIDE	Communication Information Data Exchange
CIGSS	Common Imagery Ground/Surface System
CINC	Commander In Chief
CIPSO	Common Internet Protocol Security Options
CIS	Combat Information System
CISA	C4I Integration Support Activity
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum

CLI	Call Level Interface
CM	Configuration Management
CMA	Collection Management Authority
CMIP	Common Management Information Protocol
CMMS	Conceptual Models of the Mission Space
CMST	Collection Management Support Tools
CNR	Combat Net Radio
COE	Common Operating Environment
COM	Common Object Model
CONUS	Continental United States
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
COSE	Common Open Software Environment
COTS	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CRM	Computer Resources Management
CRMA	Collection Requirement Management Application
CRMS	Collection Requirement Management System
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access / Collision Detection
CSP	Common Security Protocol
CTCPEC	Canadian Trusted Computer Product Evaluation Criteria
CTRS	Conventional Terrestrial Reference System
CXE	Computer to External Environments Interface

DAA	Designated Approving Authority
DAMA	Demand Assigned Multiple Access
DAP	Directory Access Protocol
DARO	Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office
DARP	Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Program
DARSC	Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Steering Committee
DAT	Digital Audio Tape
DBDB	Digital Bathymetric Database
DBMS	Data Base Management System
DCA	Defense Communications Agency (now DISA)
DCAC	Defense Communications Agency (now DISA) Circular
DCE	Distributed Computing Environment
DCGS	Distributed Common Ground System
DCOM	Distributed Component Object Mode
DCRSi	Digital Cassette Recording System - Improved
DDDS	Defense Data Dictionary System
DDM	DoD Data Model
DDNS	Dynamic Domain Name System
DDRS	Defense Data Repository System
DEF	Data Exchange Format
DFC	Diagnostic Flow Charts
DGSA	DoD Goal Security Architecture
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIA	Diagnostic processing interface protocol (ATS Sub-domain)
DIGEST	Digital Geographic Information Exchange Standard
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DIS	Distributed Interactive Simulation
DIS	Draft International Standard
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency (formerly Defense Communication Agency (DCA))
DISN	Defense Information System Network
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency

DLWG	Data Link Working Group
DMS	Defense Message System
DMSO	Defense Modeling and Simulation Office
DMTD	Digital Message Transfer Device
DNC	Digital Nautical Chart
DNS	Domain Name System
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	DoD Directive
DoDIIS	DoD Intelligence Information Systems
DoDISS	DoD Index of Specifications and Standards
DoDSSP	DoD Single Stock Point
DOI	Domain Of Interpretation
DPPDB	Digital Point Positioning Data Base
DRV	Instrument Driver Application Programming Interface
DSIC	Defense Standards Improvement Council
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DSP	Defense Standardization Program
DSS1	Digital Subscriber Signaling System No 1
DSSS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
DTED	Digital Terrain Elevation Data
DTF	Digital Test Data Formats
DTOP	Digital Topographic Data
DTSR	Digital Temporary Storage Recorder
DVI	Digital Video Interactive
E/O	Electro-optical
EAO	Executive Agent Office
EEI	External Environment Interface
EHF	Extremely High Frequency
EHF	Extra High Frequency (AR Sub-Domain)
EIA	Electronics Industries Association
E-MAIL	Electronic Mail
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
ETRAC	US Army Enhanced Tactical Radar Correlator
F3	Form, Fit, and Function
FAQ	Frequently Asked Question
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FED-STD	Federal Telecommunication Standard
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FOM	Federation Object Model
FPLMTS	Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunications Systems
FRM	Frameworks Interface
FRM	Functional Requirements Model (AR Sub-domain)
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FTR	Federal Telecommunications Recommendation
GBS	Global Broadcast Service
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GIC	Generic Instrument Class Interface
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format

GIS	Geographic Information System
GKS	Graphical Kernel System
GOA	Generic Open Architecture
GOTS	Government Off-the-Shelf
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRIB	Gridded Binary
GSD	Global Situation Display
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GSS	Generic Security Service
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HCI	Human-Computer Interface
HDBK	Handbook
HDTV	High Definition Television
HF	High Frequency
HITL	Human-in-the-Loop
HLA	High Level Architecture
HMAC	keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication
HST	Host Computer Interface
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HUMINT	Human Intelligence
HyTime	Hypermedia Time-based Structuring Language
I&RTS	Integration and Runtime Specification
I/O	Input/Output
IAB	Internet Architecture Board
ICB	Instrument Communication Bus Interface
ICCCM	Inter-Client Communications Convention Manual
ICL	Instrument Command Language Interface
ICM	Instrument Communications Manager Interface
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IDEF0	Integrated Definition for Function Modeling
IDEF1X	Integrated Definition for Information Modeling
IDL	Interface Definition Language
IDUP	Independent Data Unit Protection
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IER	Information Exchange Requirements
IESG	Internet Engineering Steering Group
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IFOG	Interferometric Fiber Optic Gyro
IFP	Instrument Function and Parametric Data Interface
IGES	Initial Graphics Exchange Specification
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
IIOP	Internet Inter-Orb Protocol
ILMI	Interim Local Management Interface
IMA	Interactive Multimedia Association
IMETS	Integrated Meteorological System
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence
INS	Inertial Navigation System
IP	Internet Protocol
IPA	Image Product Archive

IPCP	Internet Protocol Control Protocol
IPDS	Integrated Deployable Processing System
IPL	Image Product Library
IPv4	Internet Protocol Version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol Next Generation Version 6
IR	InfraRed
IRDS	Information Resource Dictionary System
IS	Information System
ISA	Industry Standard Architecture
ISAKMP	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol
ISB	Intelligence Systems Board
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISO/IEC	International Organization for Standardization, International Electrotechnical Commission
ISP	International Standardized Profile
ISP	ISDN Security Program
ISPT	Intelligence Support Processing Tool
ISR	Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance
ISS	Intelligence Systems Secretariat
ITF	Integrated Task Force
ITSEC	European Information Technology Security Evaluation Criteria
ITSG	Information Technology Standards Guidance
ITU	International Telecommunications Union (formerly called CCITT)
ITU-T	International Telecommunications Union - Telecommunications Standardization Sector

JAMA	Joint Airborne MASINT Architecture
JASA	Joint Airborne SIGINT Architecture
JASASH	JASA Standards Handbook
JBS	Joint Broadcast Service
JCMT	Joint Collection Management Tool
JFIF	JPEG File Interchange Format
JIEO	Joint Interoperability & Engineering Organization
JII	Joint Integration Interface
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JSA	Joint Systems Architecture
JTA	Joint Technical Architecture
JTADG	Joint Technical Architecture Development Group
JTAWG	Joint Technical Architecture Working Group
JTDLMP	Joint Tactical Data Link Management Plan
JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System
JV	Joint Vision
JVM	Java Virtual Machine
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

Kbits/s	Kilobits per second
kbps	Kilobits Per Second
KCIOC	Korean Combined Operational Intelligence Center
KHz	Kilohertz
KMP	Key Management Protocol

LAN	Local Area Network
LASINT	Laser Intelligence
LCP	Link Control Protocol
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LD-CELP	Low Delay-Code Excited Linear Prediction
LDR	Low Data Rate
LF	Low Frequency
LOS	Line-of-Sight
LPI	Low Probability of Intercept
LUNI	LANE User Network Interface
LWD	Littoral Warfare Data
LWR	LASINT/Laser Warning Receivers

M&S	Modeling and Simulation
MAGTF	Marine Air Ground Task Force
MAN	Metropolitan-Area Network
MASINT	Measurement and Signature Intelligence
MAU	Medium-Access Unit
Mbits/s	Megabits per second
Mbps	Megabits per second
MC&G	Mapping, Charting and Geodesy
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MDR	Medium Data Rate
MHP	Mobile Host Protocol
MHz	Megahertz
MIB	Management Information Base
MIDB	Management Information Database
MIDS	Multi-functional Information Distribution System
MIES	US Army Modernized Imagery Exploitation System
MIL-HDBK	Military Handbook
MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communications
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MIPE	Mobile Intelligence Processing Element
MISSI	Multilevel Information Systems Security Initiative
MLPP	Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption
MMF	Multimedia Formats Interface
MMP	Modular Mission Payloads
MOF	Meta-Object Facility
MOSPF	Multicast Open Shortest Path First
MPCS	Mission Planning and Control Station
MPEG	Motion Pictures Expert Group
MPOA	Multiprotocol over ATM
MSIIRS	Multispectral Imagery Interpretation Scale
MSMP	Modeling and Simulation Master Plan
MSP	Message Security Protocol
MTA	Message Transfer Agent
MTIMSP	Moving Target Indicator Message Security Protocol

NAIC	National Air Intelligence Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCSC	National Computer Security Center
NET	Network Protocols Interface
NIIRS	National Imagery Interpretation Rating Scale
NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency

NIPNET	Non-secure IP Routing Network
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NITF	National Imagery Transmission Format
NITFS	National Imagery Transmission Format Standard
NIUF	North American ISDN User's Forum
NLSP	Network Layer Security Protocol
NRIIRS	National Radar Imagery Interpretation Scale
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSA	National Security Agency
NSM	Network and Systems Management
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NTSC	National Television Standards Committee
NTSDS	National Target/Threat Signature Data System

ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
ODMG	Object Data Management Group
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding
OMA	Object Management Architecture
OMG	Object Management Group
OODBMS	Object-Oriented Database Management System
OOM	Object-Oriented Methods
OOT	Object Oriented Technology
OOTW	Operations Other Than War
OS	Operating System
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSD A&T	Office of the Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology
OSF	Open Software Foundation
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
OSJTF	Open Systems Joint Task Force
OSO	Operational Support Office
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First

PASV	Passive
PCAT	PC Access Tool
PCI	Peripheral Computer Interface
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
PCS	Personal Communications Services
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDU	Protocol Data Units
PHIGS	Programmers Hierarchical Interactive Graphics Systems
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PINES	Pacific Air Forces Interim National Exploitation System
PM	Program Manager
PNG	Portable Network Graphics
PN-NI	Private Network-Network Interface
POC	Point of Contact
POSIX	Portable Operating System Interface
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PPS	Precise Position Service
PPS	Pulse Per Second (AR Sub-domain)
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
PSK	Phase Shift Keying
PSM	Persistent Stored Modules

PST	Prestructured Technology
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Networks
QoS	Quality of Service
RDA	Remote Data Access
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
RF	Radio Frequency
RFC	Request for Comments
RFI	Receiver Fixture Interface Alliance
RFP	Requests for Proposals
RFX	Receiver/Fixture Interface
RMON	Remote Monitoring
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
RPF	Raster Product Format
RTI	Run Time Infrastructure
RTS	Run Time Services Interface
SA	Systems Architecture
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SAMP	Security Association Management Protocol
SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
SAR PH	SAR Phase History
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SCC	Standards Coordinating Committee
SCPS	Space Communications Protocol Standards
SDE	Support Data Extensions
SDF	Simulation Data Format
SDN	Secure Data Network
SDNS	Secure Data Network System
SE	Synthetic Environments
SEDRIS	Synthetic Environment Data Representation and Interchange Specification
SFP	Switch Function and Parametric Data Interface
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language
SHF	Super High Frequency
SIDR	Secure Intelligence Data Repository
SIF	Standard Simulator Database Interchange Format
SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
SILS	Standard for Interoperable LAN Security
SIPRNET	Secure IP Routing Network
S/MIME	Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
SMPTE	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SOM	Simulation Object Model
SONET	Synchronous Optical Network
SOO	Statement Of Objective
SOW	Statements of Work
SQL	Structured Query Language
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
STANAG	Standard NATO Agreement
STD	Standard
STOU	Store Unique

STS	Synchronous Transport Signal
SUS	Single UNIX Specification
SWM	Switch Matrix Interface
TACO2	Tactical Communications Protocol 2
TADIL	Tactical Digital Information Link
TAFIM	Technical Architecture Framework for Information Management
TAMPS	Tactical Aviation Mission Planning System
TASG	Technical Architecture Steering Group
TAWDS	Tactical Automated Weather Distribution System
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TCSEC	Trusted Computer Security Evaluation Criteria
TDDS	TRAP Data Dissemination System
TDL	Tactical Data Link
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TEG	Marine Corps' Tactical Exploitation Group
TELNET	Telecommunications Network
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TIBS	Tactical Information Broadcast System
TIDP	Technical Interface Design Plan
TIS	Technical Interface Specification
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network
TOS	Type-of-Service
TOS	Test Program to Operating System Interface (ATS Sub-domain)
TP	Transport Protocol
TP0	Transport Protocol Class 0
TPD	Test Program Documentation Interface
TPI	Test Program Instructions
TPS	Test Program Set
TRAP	Tactical Receive Equipment and Related Applications
TRC	Technical Reference Code
TRD	Test Requirements Document
TRIXS	Tactical Reconnaissance Intelligence Exchange System
TRM	Technical Reference Model
TRMWG	Technical Reference Model Working Group
TSIG	Trusted Systems Interoperability Group
TSIX(RE)	Trusted Security Information Exchange for Restricted Environments
TSR	Test Strategy Report
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UCS	Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UGS	Unattended Ground Sensors
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UI	User Interface
UML	Unified Modeling Language
UMS	Unattended MASINT Sensors
UNEST	UNIX-based National Exercise Support Terminal
UNI	User-Network Interface
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USAF	United States Air Force
USD(A&T)	Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology
USIGS	United States Imagery and Geospatial Information System

USIPS	US. Joint Service Image Processing System
USMC	US. Marine Corps
USMTF	United States Message Text Format
USNO	US. Naval Observatory
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UTC(USNO)	UTC as maintained at the U.S. Naval Observatory
UTR	Unit Under Test Requirements Interface
UUT	Unit Under Test
UVMap	Urban Vector Map
VHF	Very High Frequency
VHS	Vertical Helical Scan
VISA	Virtual Instrument Standard Architecture
VISP	Video Imagery Standards Profile
VITC	Vertical Interval Time Code
VITD	Vector Product Interim Terrain Data
VLF	Very Low Frequency
VMap	Vector Map
VME	Versa Modulo Europa
VMF	Variable Message Format
VPF	Vector Product Format
VPP	VXI*plug&play*
VRML	Virtual Reality Modeling Language
VSM	Video Systems Matrix
VTC	Video Teleconferencing
VXIVMap AD	VME Extensions for InstrumentationVMap Aeronautical Data
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
WGS	World Geodetic System
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WNDP	Worldwide Numbering and Dialing Plan
WVS+	World Vector Shoreline Plus
WWW	World Wide Web
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
Y2K	Year 2000

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A.2 GLOSSARY

Note:
Where two textual variants of the same term, e.g., “real time” and “real-time” occur in the document, both are shown.

Access Control

Process of limiting access to the resources of an IT product only to authorized users, programs, processes, systems, or other IT products.

Accreditation

The managerial authorization and approval granted to an ADP system or network to process sensitive data in an operational environment, made on the basis of a certification by designated technical personnel of the extent to which design and implementation of the system meet pre-specified technical requirements, e.g., TCSEC, for achieving adequate data security. Management can accredit a system to operate at a higher/lower level than the risk level recommended (e.g., by the Requirements Guideline) for the certification level of the system. If management accredits the system to operate at a higher level than is appropriate for the certification level, management is accepting the additional risk incurred.

Activity Model (IDEF0)

A graphic description of a system or subject that is developed for a specific purpose and from a selected viewpoint. A set of one or more IDEF0 diagrams that depict the functions of a system or subject area with graphics, text and glossary. **(**FIPS Pub 183, Integration Definition For Function Modeling (IDEF0), December 1993).

Aggregate Level Simulation Protocol (ALSP)

A family of simulation interface protocols and supporting infrastructure software that permit the integration of distinct simulations and war games. Combined, the interface protocols and software enable large-scale, distributed simulations and war games of different domains to interact at the combat object and event level. The most widely known example of an ALSP confederation is the Joint/Service Training Confederation (CBS, AWSIM, JECEWSI, RESA, MTWS, TACSIM, CSSTSS) that has provided the backbone to many large, distributed, simulation-supported exercises. Other examples of ALSP confederations include confederations of analytical models that have been formed to support U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, and U.S. TRANSCOM studies. (DoD 5000.59-P, “Modeling and Simulation Master Plan,” October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994).

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

The principal standards coordination body in the U.S. ANSI is a member of the ISO. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volume 4).

Application Platform

1. The collection of hardware and software components that provide the services used by support and mission-specific software applications. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3)
2. The application platform is defined as the set of resources that support the services on which application software will execute. It provides services at its interfaces that, as much as possible, make the implementation-specific characteristics of the platform transparent to the application software. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volume 2).

Application Platform Entity

The application platform is defined as the set of resources that support the services on which application software will execute. It provides services at its interfaces that, as much as possible, make the implementation-specific characteristics of the platform transparent to the application software. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volume 2).

Application Program Interface (API)

1. The interface, or set of functions, between the application software and the application platform. (NIST Special Publication 500-230; TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3)
2. The means by which an application designer enters and retrieves information. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

Application Software Entity

Mission-area and support applications. A common set of support applications forms the basis for the development of mission-area applications. Mission-area applications should be designed and developed to access this set of common support applications. Applications access the Application Platform via a standard set of APIs. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volume 2).

Architecture

Architecture has various meanings, depending upon its contextual usage. (1) The structure of components, their interrelationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time. (2) Organizational structure of a system or component. (IEEE STD 610.12-1900; TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

or

An architecture is a composition of (1) components (including humans) with their functionality defined (Technical), (2) requirements that have been configured to achieve a prescribed purpose or mission (Operational), and (3) their connectivity with the information flow defined. (OS-JTF).

Authentication

1. To verify the identity of a user, device, or other entity in a computer system, often as a prerequisite to allowing access to resources in a system.
2. To verify the integrity of data that have been stored, transmitted, or otherwise exposed to possible unauthorized modification.

CBR

Circuit (voice and telephony) traffic over ATM.

Character-based interface

A non-bit mapped user interface in which the primary form of interaction between the user and system is through text.

Command and Control

The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP1-02).

Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems

Integrated systems of doctrine, procedures, organizational structures, personnel, equipment, facilities, and communications designed to support a commander's exercise of command and control across the range of military operations. (JP1-02).

Commercial Item

1. Any item customarily used by the general public for other than governmental purposes, that has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public, or that has been offered for sale, lease or license to the general public.

2. Any item that evolved from an item described in 1) above through advances in technology or performance that is not yet available in the commercial market, but will be available in time to meet the delivery requirements of the solicitation.
3. Any item that, but for modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial market or minor modifications made to meet DoD requirements, would satisfy the criteria in 1) or 2) above.
4. Any combination of items meeting the requirements of 1, 2, or 3 above or 5 below that are of a type customarily combined and sold in combination to the general public.
5. Installation services, maintenance services, repair services, training services, and other services if such services are procured for support of any item referred to paragraphs 1, 2, 3. or 4 above, if the sources of such services:
   - offers such services to the general public and the DoD simultaneously and under similar terms and conditions and
   - offers to use the same work force for providing the DoD with such services as the source used for providing such services to the general public.
6. Services offered and sold competitively, in substantial quantities, in the commercial marketplace based on established catalog prices of specific tasks performed and under standard commercial terms and conditions.
7. Any item, combination of items or service referred to in 1 through 6 above notwithstanding the fact that the item or service is transferred between or among separate divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of a contractor.
8. A nondevelopmental item developed exclusively at private expense and sold in substantial quantities, on a competitive basis, to State and local governments.

(DRAFT 6/30/95 NDI HANDBOOK/ Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 DoD 5000.37H.)

Commercial off-the-Shelf (COTS)

1. See the definition of Commercial Item found above. (OS-JTF 1995).
2. Refers to an item of hardware or software that has been produced by a contractor and is available for general purchase. Such items are at the unit level or higher. Such items must have been sold and delivered to government or commercial customers, must have passed customer's acceptance testing, be operating under customer's control, and within the user environment. Further, such items must have meaningful reliability, maintainability, and logistics historical data. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3)

Compliance

Compliance is enumerated in an implementation/migration plan. A system is compliant with the JTA if it meets, or is implementing, an approved plan to meet all applicable JTA mandates.

Conceptual Model of the Mission Space (CMMS)

One of the three components of the DoD Common Technical Framework (CTF). They are first abstractions of the real world and serve as a frame of reference for simulation development by capturing the basic information about important entities involved in any mission and their key actions and interactions. They are simulation-neutral views of those entities, actions, and interactions occurring in the real world. (DoD 5000.59-P, "Modeling and Simulation Master Plan," October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994).

Configuration Management

A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to: (1) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item, (2) control changes to those characteristics, and (3) record and report changes to processing and implementation status. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
Time scale, based on the second (SI), as defined and recommended by the CCIR and maintained by the Bureau International des Poids et Mésures (BIPM).

Data Dictionary
A specialized type of database containing metadata that is managed by a data dictionary system; arepository of information describing the characteristics of data used to design, monitor, document, protect, and control data in information systems and databases; an application of a data dictionary system. (DoD 8320.1-M-1, "Data Element Standardization Procedures," January 15, 1993, authorized by DoD Directive 8320.1, September 26, 1991).

Data Integrity
1. The state that exists when computerized data is the same as that in the source documents and has not been exposed to accidental or malicious alteration or destruction.
2. The property that data has not been exposed to accidental or malicious alteration or destruction.

Data Model
In a database, the user's logical view of the data in contrast to the physically stored data, or storage structure. A description of the organization of data in a manner that reflects the information structure of an enterprise. (DoD 8320.1-M-1, "Data Element Standardization Procedures," January 15, 1993, authorized by DoD Directive 8320.1, September 26, 1991).

Designated Approving Authority (DAA)
The official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating an AIS or network at an acceptable level of risk. (NSTISSI No. 4009).

Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS)
Program to electronically link organizations operating in the four domains: advanced concepts and requirements; military operations; research, development, and acquisition; and training. (2) A synthetic environment within which humans may interact through simulation(s) at multiple sites networked using compliant architecture, modeling, protocols, standards, and data bases. (DoD 5000.59-P, "Modeling and Simulation Master Plan," October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994).

Domain
A distinct functional area that can be supported by a family of systems with similar requirements and capabilities. An area of common operational and functional requirements.

Element
A Service Area, Interface, or Standard within the JTA document. The definitions below are abbreviated versions of those appearing elsewhere in the JTA Glossary.

- Service Area – a set of system capabilities grouped by functional areas. Both the DoD Technical Reference Model and the JTA define set(s) of Service Areas common to every system.
- Interface – a boundary between two functional areas in a Reference Model.
- Standard – a document that establishes uniform engineering and technical requirements. The mandated standards in the JTA are grouped by their applicable Service Areas.

External Environment Interface (EEI)
The interface that supports information transfer between the application platform and the external environment. (NIST Special Publication 500-230; TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

Federate
A member of an HLA Federation. All applications participating in a Federation are called Federates. In reality, this may include Federate Managers, data collectors, live entity surrogates, simulations, or passive viewers. (HLA Glossary: **http://www.dmso.mil/projects/hla/docslib/hlagloss.html**).

Federation
A named set of interacting federates, a common federation object model, and supporting RTI, that are used as a whole to achieve some specific objective. (HLA Glossary:
http://www.dmso.mil/projects/hla/docslib/hlagloss.html).

Federation Object Model (FOM)
An identification of the essential classes of objects, object attributes, and object interactions that are supported by an HLA federation. In addition, optional classes of additional information may also be specified to achieve a more complete description of the federation structure and/or behavior. (HLA Glossary, http://www.dmso.mil/projects/hla/docslib/hlagloss.html).

Government off-the-Shelf (GOTS)
See COTS.

Graphical User Interface (GUI)
System design that allows the user to effect commands, enter into transaction sequences, and receive displayed information through graphical representations of objects (menus, screens, buttons, etc.).

High Level Architecture (HLA)
Major functional elements, interfaces, and design rules, pertaining as feasible to all DoD simulation applications, and providing a common framework within which specific system architectures can be defined. (HLA Glossary: **http://www.dmso.mil/projects/hla/docslib/hlagloss.html**).

Human-Computer Interface (HCI)
Hardware and software allowing information exchange between the user and the computer.

Hybrid Graphical User Interface
A GUI that is composed of tool kit components from more than one user interface style.

Imagery
Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media. (JCS).

Information Technology (IT)
A. The term "information technology", with respect to an executive agency means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an executive agency if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency which (i) requires the use of such equipment, or (ii) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

B. The term "information technology" includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.

C. Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the term "information technology" does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract. (Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996. See:

http://www.dtic.mil/c3i/cio/references/itmra.Annot.html).

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

An accredited standards body that has produced standards such as the network-oriented 802 protocols and POSIX. Members represent an international cross section of users, vendors, and engineering professionals. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volume 4).

Intelligence

1. The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas.
2. Information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. (JP1-02).

Interactive Model

A model that requires human participation. Syn: human-in-the-loop. ("A Glossary of Modeling and Simulation Terms for Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS)," August, 1995).

Interface

A shared boundary between two functional units. A functional unit is referred to as a entity when discussing the classification of items related to application portability.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

An international standards body similar to ISO, but limited by its charter to standards in the electrical and electrotechnical areas. In 1987, the ISO and IEC merged ISO Technical Committee 97 and IEC Technical Committees 47B and 83 to form ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 1, which is the only internationally recognized committee dealing exclusively with information technology standards.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 100 countries, one from each country.

ISO is a non-governmental organization, established to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. ISO's work results in international agreements which are published as International Standards.

International Telecommunications Union - Telecommunications Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

ITU-T, formerly called the Comité Consultatif International de Télégraphique et Téléphonique (CCITT), is part of the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations treaty organization. Membership and participation in ITU-T is open to private companies; scientific and trade associations; and postal, telephone, and telegraph administrations. Scientific and industrial organizations can participate as observers. The U.S. representative to ITU-T is provided by the Department of State. Since ITU-T does not have the authority of a standards body nor the authority to prescribe implementation of the documents it produces, its documents are called recommendations rather than standards.

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. The actual technical work of the IETF is done in its working groups,

which are organized by topic into several areas (e.g., routing, transport, security, etc.). The IETF is a subdivision of the Internet Architecture Board (IAB) responsible for the development of protocols, their implementations and standardization.

Interoperability

1. The ability of two or more systems or components to exchange data and use information. (IEEE STD 610.12).
2. The ability of two or more systems to exchange information and to mutually use the information that has been exchanged. (Army Science Board).

Interworking

The exchange of meaningful information between computing elements (semantic integration), as opposed to interoperability, which provides syntactic integration among computing elements..

Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 1

JTC1 was formed in 1987 by merger of ISO Technical Committee 97 and IEC Technical Committees 47B and 83 to avoid development of possibly incompatible information technology standards by ISO and IEC. ANSI represents the U.S. government in ISO and JTC1.

Legacy Environments

Legacy environments could be called legacy architectures or infrastructures and as a minimum consist of a hardware platform and an operating system. Legacy environments are identified for phase-out, upgrade, or replacement. All data and applications software that operate in a legacy environment must be categorized for phase-out, upgrade, or replacement. (TAFIM 2.0, vol 1).

Legacy Standard

A JTA standard that is a candidate for phase-out, upgrade, or replacement. A legacy standard may be an obsolete standard without an upgrade path, or an older version of a currently mandated JTA standard. A legacy standard is generally associated with an existing or 'legacy system', although it may be necessary in a new or upgraded system when an interface to a legacy system is required. (JTADG).

Legacy Systems

Systems that are candidates for phase-out, upgrade, or replacement. Generally legacy systems are in this category because they do not comply with data standards or other standards. Legacy system workloads must be converted, transitioned, or phased out (eliminated). Such systems may or may not operate in a legacy environment. (TAFIM 2.0, vol 1).

Live, Virtual, and Constructive Simulation

The categorization of simulation into live, virtual, and constructive is problematic, because there is no clear division between these categories. The degree of human participation in the simulation is infinitely variable, as is the degree of equipment realism. This categorization of simulations also suffers by excluding a category for simulated people working real equipment (e.g., smart vehicles). (DoD 5000.59-P, "Modeling and Simulation Master Plan," October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994).

A. Live Simulation. A simulation involving real people operating real systems.

B. Virtual Simulation. A simulation involving real people operating simulated systems. Virtual simulations inject human-in-the-loop (HITL) in a central role by exercising motor control skills (e.g., flying an airplane), decision skills (e.g., committing fire control resources to action), or communication skills (e.g., as members of a C4I team).

C. Constructive Model or Simulation. Models and simulations that involve simulated people operating simulated systems. Real people stimulate (make inputs) to such simulations, but are not involved in determining the outcomes.

Market Acceptance
Means that an item has been accepted in the market as evidenced by annual sales, length of time available for sale, and after-sale support capability. (SD-2, April 1996).

Metadata
Information describing the characteristics of data; data or information about data; descriptive information about an organization's data, data activities, systems, and holdings. **(**DoD 8320.1-M-1, Data Standardization Procedures, August 1997).

Model
A physical, mathematical, or otherwise logical representation of a system, entity, phenomenon, or process. ("A Glossary of Modeling and Simulation Terms for Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS)", August, (DoD Directive 5000.59, "DoD Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Management," January 4, 1994); (DoD 5000.59-P, "Modeling and Simulation Master Plan," October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994).

Modeling and Simulation (M&S)
The use of models, including emulators, prototypes, simulators, and stimulators, either statically or over time, to develop data as a basis for making managerial or technical decisions. The terms "modeling" and "simulation" are often used interchangeably. ("M&S Educational Training Tool (MSETT), Navy Air Weapons Center Training Systems Division Glossary," April 28, 1994).

Motif
User interface design approach based upon the "look and feel" presented in the OSF/Motif style guide. Motif is marketed by the Open Software Foundation.

Multimedia
The presentation of information on a computer using sound, graphics, animation, and text; using various input and output devices.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
The division of the U.S. Department of Commerce that ensures standardization within Government agencies. NIST was formerly known as the National Bureau of Standards. NIST develops and maintains FIPS PUBS, the standards the Federal Government uses in its procurement efforts. Federal agencies, including DoD, must use these standards where applicable.

National Security System
A. The term "national security system" means any telecommunications or information system operated by the United States Government, the function, operation, or use of which: (1) involves intelligence activities; (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; (3) involves command and control of military forces; (4) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or (5) subject to subsection (b), is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions.

B. LIMITATION.-Subsection (a)(5) does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications). (Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996. See: **http://www.dtic.mil/c3i/cio/references/itmra.Annot.html**).

Nondevelopmental Item (NDI)
1. Any previously developed item used exclusively for governmental purposes by a US Federal, State or Local government agency or a foreign government with which the US has a mutual defense cooperation agreement.

2. Any item described in subparagraph 1 above, that requires only minor modification in order to meet the requirements of the procuring agency.
3. Any item currently being produced that does not meet the requirement of paragraphs 1 or 2 above, solely because the item is not yet in use.

(DRAFT 6/30/95 NDI HANDBOOK/ Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 DoD 5000.37H).

Object Model

A specification of the objects intrinsic to a given system, including a description of the object characteristics (attributes) and a description of the static and dynamic relationships that exist between objects. (HLA Glossary: **http://hla.dmso.mil/hla/general/hlagloss.html**).

Open System

A system that implements sufficient open specifications for interfaces, services, and supporting formats to enable properly engineered components to be utilized across a wide range of systems with minimal changes, to interoperate with other components on local and remote systems, and to interact with users in a style that facilitates portability. An open system is characterized by the following:

- Well defined, widely used, non-proprietary interfaces/protocols, and
- Use of standards which are developed/adopted by industrially recognized standards bodies, and
- Definition of all aspects of system interfaces to facilitate new or additional systems capabilities for a wide range of applications, and
- Explicit provision for expansion or upgrading through the incorporation of additional or higher performance elements with minimal impact on the system.

(IEEE POSIX 1003.0/D15 as modified by the Tri-Service Open Systems Architecture Working Group).

Open Systems Approach

An open systems approach is a business approach that emphasizes commercially supported practices, products, specifications and standards. The approach defines, documents, and maintains a system technical architecture that depicts the lowest level of system configuration control. This architecture clearly identifies all the performance characteristics of the system including those that will be accomplished with an implementation that references open standards and specifications. (OS-JTF).

Operational Architecture (OA)

An Operational Architecture is a description (often graphical) of the operational elements, assigned tasks, and information flows required to support the warfighter. It defines the type of information, the frequency of the exchange, and what tasks are supported by these information exchanges. (JTA 1.0).

Portability

The ease with which a system, component, body of data, or user can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

Practice

A recommended implementation or process that further clarifies the implementation of a standard or a profile of a standard. (VISP (Video Imagery Standards Profile)).

Profile of a Standard

An extension to a existing, approved standard which further defines the implementation of that standard in order to ensure interoperability. A profile is generally more restrictive than the base standard it was extracted from. (VISP).

Protocol Data Unit (PDU)
DIS terminology for a unit of data that is passed on a network between simulation applications. (DoD 5000.59-P, "Modeling and Simulation Master Plan," October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994).

Real Time, Real-time
Real-time is a mode of operation. Real-time systems require events, data, and information to be available in time for the system to perform its required course of action. Real-time operation is characterized by scheduled event, data, and information meeting their acceptable arrival times. (OS-JTF).
or
Absence of delay, except for the time required for transmission. (DoD HCI Style Guide).

Real-Time Control System
Systems capable of responding to external events with negligible delays. (DoD HCI Style Guide).

Real-time Systems
Systems which provide a deterministic response to asynchronous inputs. (OS-JTF).

Reconnaissance
A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. (JP1-02).

Reference Model
A reference model is a generally accepted abstract representation that allows users to focus on establishing definitions, building common understandings and identifying issues for resolution. For Warfare and Warfare Support System (WWSS) acquisitions, a reference model is necessary to establish a context for understanding how the disparate technologies and standards required to implement WWSS relate to each other. Reference models provide a mechanism for identifying key issues associated with portability, scalability, and interoperability. Most importantly, reference models will aid in the evaluation and analysis of domain specific architectures. (TRI-SERVICE Open Systems Architecture Working Group).

Runtime Infrastructure (RTI)
The general purpose distributed operating system software which provides the common interface services during the runtime of an HLA federation. (HLA Glossary: **http://hla.dmso.mil/hla/general/hlagloss.html**).

Scalability, Scaleability
1. The capability to adapt hardware or software to accommodate changing work loads. (OS-JTF).
2. The ability to use the same application software on many different classes of hardware/software platforms from personal computers to super computers (extends the portability concept). The ability to grow to accommodate increased work loads. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

Secondary Imagery Dissemination (SID)
The process for the post-collection electronic transmission or receipt of C3I exploited non-original imagery and imagery-products in other than real or near-real time.

Security
1. The combination of confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
2. The quality or state of being protected from uncontrolled losses or effects. Note: Absolute security may in practice be impossible to reach; thus the security "quality" could be relative. Within state models of security systems, security is a specific "state" that is to be preserved under various operations.

Service Area
A set of capabilities grouped into categories by function. The JTA defines a set of services common to DoD information systems.

Simulation Object Model (SOM)
A specification of the intrinsic capabilities that an individual simulation offers to federations. The standard format in which SOMs are expressed provides a means for federation developers to quickly determine the suitability of simulation systems to assume specific roles within a federation. (HLA Glossary: **http://hla.dmso.mil/hla/general/hlagloss.html**).

Specification
A document prepared to support acquisition that describes the essential technical requirements for purchased materiel and the criteria for determining whether those requirements are met. (DoD 4120.3-M).

Standard
A document that establishes uniform engineering and technical requirements for processes, procedures, practices, and methods. Standards may also establish requirements for selection, application, and design criteria of material. (DoD 4120.3-M).

Standards Based Architecture
An architecture based on an acceptable set of standards governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of the parts or elements that together may be used to form a weapons systems, and whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. (OS-JTF).

Standards Profile
A set of one or more base standards, and, where applicable, the identification of those classes, subsets, options, and parameters of those base standards, necessary for accomplishing a particular function. (TAFIM, Version 3.0, Volumes 1 and 3).

Standard Simulator Database Interchange Format (SIF)
A DoD data exchange standard (MIL-STD-1821) adopted as an input/output vehicle for sharing externally created simulator databases among the operational system training and mission rehearsal communities.

Surveillance
The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP1-02).

Synthetic Environment Data Representation and Interchange Specification (SEDRIS)
The specification encompasses a robust data model, data dictionary, and interchange format supported by read and write application programmer's interfaces (APIs), data viewers, a data model browser, and analytical verification and validation data model compliance tools.

Synthetic Environments (SE)
Interneted simulations that represent activities at a high level of realism from simulations of theaters of war to factories and manufacturing processes. These environments may be created within a single computer or a vast distributed network connected by local and wide area networks and augmented by super-realistic special effects and accurate behavioral models. They allow visualization of and immersion into the environment being simulated. (DoD 5000.59-P, "Modeling and Simulation Master Plan," October 1995, authorized by DoD Directive 5000.59, January 4, 1994); (CJCSI 8510.01, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 8510.01, "Joint Modeling and Simulation Management," February 17, 1995).

System

1. People, machines and methods organized to accomplish a set of specific functions. (FIPS 11-3).
2. An integrated composite of people, products, and processes that provides a capability or satisfies a stated need or objective. (DoD 5000.2).

Systems Architecture (SA)

A description, including graphics, of the systems and interconnections providing for or supporting a warfighting function. The SA defines the physical connection, location, and identification of the key nodes, circuits, networks, warfighting platforms, etc., and allocates system and component performance parameters. It is constructed to satisfy Operational Architecture requirements in the standards defined in the Technical Architecture. The SA shows how multiple systems within a domain or an operational scenario link and interoperate, and may describe the internal construction or operations of particular systems in the SA.

Technical Architecture (TA)

The minimal set of rules governing the arrangement, interaction, and interdependence of the parts or elements whose purpose is to ensure that a conformant system satisfies a specified set of requirements. The technical architecture identifies the services, interfaces, standards, and their relationships. It provides the technical guidelines for implementation of systems upon which engineering specifications are based, common building blocks are built, and product lines are developed.

Technical Reference Model (TRM)

A conceptual framework that provides the following:

A. Consistent set of service and interface categories and relationships used to address interoperability and open system issues.
B. Conceptual entities that establish a common vocabulary to better describe, compare, and contrast systems and components.
C. A basis (an aid) for the identification, comparison and selection of existing and emerging standards and their relationships.

The framework is not an architecture, is not a set of and does not contain standards.

Video

Electro-Optical imaging sensors and systems which generate sequential or continuous streaming imagery at specified rates. Video standards are developed by recognized bodies such as ISO, ITU, SMPTE, EBU, etc. (VISP).

Weapon Systems

A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self sufficiency. (JCS Pub 1-02) See also National Security Systems.